

U.S. Has Told Gulf Countries Of Its Backing for Iraq in War

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has informed friendly Gulf nations that the defeat of Iraq in the war with Iran would be contrary to U.S. interests, and has set in motion various steps to back up this position, according to State Department officials.

In addition, a senior State Department official said in a recent interview that deepening concern about the "increasingly dangerous and inflammatory" situation in the Gulf will be among the Reagan administration's main concerns in 1984.

Officials of the State and Defense departments conveyed the U.S. position on the war to the Gulf countries in a visit to the region in early December.

The trip and other U.S. actions, as well as proposals to impose controls on exports to Iran, reflected both increased U.S. concern about the course of the conflict in the Gulf, the world's most important oil-exporting region, and greater willingness to play a role.

It also moved administration policy further from the neutrality it declared after the war broke out more than three years ago.

Another factor in the background is growing antipathy between Washington and Tehran. The United States believes that Shiite Muslim terrorists inspired by Iran were responsible for the Oct. 23 bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut.

Since Iraq attacked Iran in September 1980, intermittent bloody battles and long periods of desultory fighting have added up to military stalemate. Economically, however, the war has hurt Iraq much more than Iran.

Last summer, the Iraqi leadership began threatening military strikes against Iranian oil facilities to change the direction of the war. These threats became more credible in October, when France supplied Iraq with Super Etendard warplanes and additional Exocet missiles.

Iran, in turn, has threatened to close the Gulf to all oil shipments if Iraq makes good its threats. Iran has also hinted at direct military strikes against the Arab oil kingdoms, which are allied with Iraq.

U.S. officials noted two U.S. actions arising from concern that the war might widen and further hurt Iraq:

• Behind-the-scenes sponsorship of an Oct. 30 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in terms written to be as acceptable as possible to Iran. Tehran showed no interest in the initiative.

• Informal suggestions to the Baghdad leadership that Iraq quietly begin efforts to export oil in tankers in the Gulf. If Iraq does not interfere with the shipments, which have been cut off since the war began, Iraq's economic troubles could be alleviated and the situation could move toward a tacit cease-fire, in the U.S. view.

Officials acknowledged that they realized that Iranian attacks on such trial shipments could trigger an Iraqi response and thus bring about the very crisis Washington seeks to avoid. However, they rejected Iraqi interpretations that the U.S. suggestions are mostly intended to place the onus for escalation on Iran.

The U.S. assessment, the sources said, was that an Iraqi escalation is likely if the blockade of oil exports continues. Test shipments have

some chances to avert that escalation, according to this view.

• The 10-day mission in early December to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The visit was headed by a deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, James A. Placke, and by a deputy assistant secretary of defense, Major General Edwin L. Tixier.

The delegation restated the pledge to keep open the Strait of Hormuz, the most vulnerable point of the Gulf. No flat promise was given of U.S. protection against Iranian attacks on Arab countries, officials said, but the presence of a team from Washington to discuss the matter signaled potential U.S. involvement.

• The Dec. 19-20 visit to Baghdad by the special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, the highest-ranking U.S. official to go there in six years. Mr. Rumsfeld met with President Saddam Hussein.

Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with the United States at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Rumsfeld was reported to have repeated a U.S. willingness to resume full relations at any time.

• A proposal under consideration to restrict exports to Iran. U.S. military exports are barred to both Iran and Iraq, but some officials say that U.S.-supplied spare parts indirectly support the Iranian war effort. Under the proposal, these would require special export licenses that would be granted sparingly.

According to Commerce Department figures, U.S. exports to Iran in the first 10 months of 1983 were \$161 million, compared with the \$87 million recorded in the same period of 1982.

Tass Rejects Reopening of Arms Talks

U.S. Planned Overture

By Shultz to Gromyko

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, confirming that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will meet this month with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has dismissed Washington's hopes of reopening disarmament discussions at that time as an attempt to "instill complacency" among Americans and Europeans.

The Soviet position was set out Saturday in a dispatch from Tass announced Friday that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz would meet Jan. 18 in Stockholm at a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

The State Department said the Reagan administration hoped to use the meeting to reopen the various discussions on arms controls that have been broken off in a dispute over new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union walked out of Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in November after NATO made clear its intention to proceed with the planned deployment of 572 new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Other talks on strategic arms and conventional forces were adjourned without agreement on dates for resumption.

The dispatch by Tass, the Soviet press agency, did not specify which areas Mr. Gromyko would be prepared to discuss with Mr. Shultz under the rubric of "confidence-building measures" if arms controls were left aside.

Diplomats here said the Russian might limit discussion to cultural exchanges, trade and opening of new consulates, issues that have been effectively frozen since the Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial jet in September.

Tass repeated the Soviet position that the Soviet Union would be prepared to return to the negotiating table only if the United States abandoned the deployment of the new missiles.

"Playing on the natural hopes of people for a better future in the coming year, the American official circles are spreading optimistic statements, apparently designed to create an impression that despite the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, which is an extremely dangerous step against the cause of peace, things are going as if nothing has happened," Tass said.

It goes without saying, the dispatch went on, "that neither the Stockholm conference nor bilateral contacts can substitute for the Geneva talks, which were disrupted through the fault of the American administration."

"All of this talk on the eve of the meeting at the Stockholm conference is clearly designed to instill complacency in the public of Western Europe and of the U.S.," Tass said.

■ **Moscow Renews Offer**
Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov reiterated in an interview published Sunday that the Soviet Union would consider returning to the Geneva arms talks if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed to remove the missiles now being deployed in Western Europe.

The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"We would like to hope that common sense would prevail and the situation that existed before the beginning of deployment of new American missiles would be restored, and this would open a possibility for finding a mutually acceptable solution," Mr. Tikhonov said in reply to questions from a Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri.

"In Geneva, the Soviet Union had gone as far as it could to find a just and rational solution to the question of medium-range nuclear weapons," he added.

Bomb Destroys French Cultural Center in Tripoli

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A bomb blast set fire to offices of the French cultural center in Tripoli on Sunday, according to the state-run radio. There was no report on casualties, but the radio quoted security sources as saying the blaze destroyed the center's offices.

France, along with the United States, Italy and Britain, contributes a contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which has been attacked by terrorist groups.

Another explosion Sunday, on the main road from Nabatiyeh to Marjayun in southern Lebanon, injured several passengers in a vehicle belonging to the Israeli-backed militia of Major Saad Haddad, the radio said. The blast went off as the vehicle passed by.

In Tel Aviv, news reports said a grenade exploded Saturday night outside the house of Rashad Shawa, a Palestinian leader in the occupied Gaza Strip, causing no casualties or damage.

Druze and Christian militiamen, meanwhile, exchanged artillery fire around the villages of Daraya, Burj and Sheim in the Kharrub region just north of the Awaril River, the northern border of the Israeli occupation zone, Beirut radio said. It did not report any casualties.



Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, the president of the Vatican's bank, receiving a salute from a Swiss Guard.

Vatican Is Reportedly Ready to Pay For Part of Banco Ambrosiano Loans

The Associated Press

ROME — The Vatican is ready to pay for part of the loans made by Banco Ambrosiano, which collapsed in August 1982 largely as a result of more than \$1.4 billion in losses from the loans, according to the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera.

The newspaper also reported Saturday that magistrates have seized assets of more than 600 billion lire (\$360 million), belonging to more than 50 people who have been linked to the bankruptcy. The seizure, including real estate and business establishments as well as cash and stocks, is the largest in Italy's history, the paper said.

The Italian authorities have linked the Vatican bank, the Institute of Religious Works, to several Panamanian financial houses through which much of the \$1.4 billion was alleged to have disappeared.

Corriere della Sera quoted unidentified sources as saying that the Holy See "appears disposed to close the case" by paying up to 400 billion lire to the bank's creditors.

Attempts to reach Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, president of the Vatican bank, were unsuccessful. The bank was one of the largest shareholders in Banco Ambrosiano.

There were also frequent dealings between Archbishop Marcinkus and the late president of Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi. Mr. Calvi was found hanging from a London bridge in June 1982, in what the authorities said was an apparent suicide.

Reagan Says Progress Being Made in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. television interview program. [The CIA director of former President Jimmy Carter, retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, also called for the marines to be withdrawn. "The president has an option for pulling out gracefully. He can move those marines back to the navy ships just offshore."

James R. Schlesinger, who directed the agency under President Richard M. Nixon, said the worst policy for the United States in Beirut is to "hang in there," and let Syria "play cat and mouse" with U.S. forces.

Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio speech that morale had improved in the armed services partly because of increased pay and better equipment.

"But I just have to believe the courage of our soldiers and marines in Lebanon and Grenada has a lot to do with it," Mr. Reagan said.

■ **Pertini Softens Position**
President Sandro Pertini of Italy, declaring that he did not want his country to become involved in a Lebanese war, said Saturday that Italy's 2,100-man peacekeeping contingent should remain only as long as it can carry out the work of peace. United Press International reported from Rome.

But Mr. Pertini softened his impassioned appeal of Dec. 23 that Italy's peacekeeping force be pulled out immediately and toned down his criticism of the U.S. role in the multinational force in Beirut.

■ **Envoy Expresses Regret**
Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported from Washington: Lebanon's ambassador to the United States says his government

wishes that the U.S. marines had never been sent to Beirut. But he added that if the marines "hadn't been put there to start with, then it wouldn't have made any difference" in the course of Lebanese affairs. He said that even though the Lebanese believed the marines' presence was now doing little to help bring stability to the nation, "we can't ask for their removal because now they have a political role."

The danger to Lebanon, Mr. Bouhabib said, is that now, when he talks to congressmen and other officials in Washington, "they are only interested in discussing the marine issue. They don't discuss Lebanon anymore."

■ **At the instigation of the armed forces, Captain Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila of the army was arrested in connection with the murder in 1981 of two American land reform specialists and the president of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Reform.**

■ **Hector Antonio Regalado has been removed as the security chief of the Constituent Assembly. According to the State Department official, there were many accusations that Mr. Regalado was involved in death squad activities and "a lot of it is accurate."**

■ **The number of people slain by death squads seems to have dropped significantly.**

WORLD BRIEFS

Palestinian Leaders Meeting in Tunis

TUNIS (Reuters) — Leaders of the al-Fatah group were meeting Sunday after spending Saturday night trying to chart future Palestinian policy following Yasser Arafat's evacuation from Lebanon and his meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, of which Fatah is the largest faction, explained why he decided to meet Mr. Mubarak in Cairo 11 days ago, the sources said. Egypt is still officially boycotted by the Arab League for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Diplomatic sources said one of the issues the Fatah leaders were probably discussing was whether a Palestinian government-in-exile should be set up. The idea, first floated by the late Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, has been rejected by Mr. Arafat up to now.

Habré Says Libya Plans Big Offensive

NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters) — President Hissène Habré has claimed that Libyan troops are prepared to begin a major offensive in the eastern part of Chad.

He told foreign ambassadors on Saturday that Libya would use what he called major forces in an attack around Irbia, 80 miles (130 kilometers) from the Sudanese border, and that the attack was imminent. He did not say where his information came from. Irbia is close to Biltine, where part of France's 2,500-member force is stationed. The French were dispatched to Chad in August to stop advancing Libyan-backed rebels.

The French defense minister, Charles de Munnich, flew to Chad Saturday to spend New Year's Eve with the troops in Biltine. Mr. Habré is scheduled to meet opposition groups on Jan. 9 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Cruise Missiles Operational in Britain

LONDON (Reuters) — The first U.S. cruise nuclear missiles in Europe became operational Sunday, four years after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to counter growing numbers of Soviet SS-20 rockets.

British Defense Ministry officials said the first 16 U.S. cruise missiles were ready for use at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of London. Britain will eventually deploy 160 cruise missiles and 112 will be based in Italy, 96 in West Germany and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands. The first nine of 108 Pershing-2s to be based in West Germany were declared operational last week.

At Greenham Common, a target of protesters for two years, demonstrators planned to release hundreds of helium-filled balloons carrying peace messages. Six protesters were arrested in a midnight New Year's demonstration, police said.

Poll Sees Gain by Danish Government

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — An opinion poll published Sunday indicated that Denmark's outgoing minority government would be returned to office greatly strengthened after general elections on Jan. 10 but still short of a majority.

The poll, taken by the Gallup organization and published in the Sunday newspaper Berlingske, showed the center-right coalition would win 15 more seats in the 179-member assembly for a total of 80. It could form a new minority administration with the support of one of two other non-socialist groups, analysts said.

The largest gains would be made by the Conservative Party of Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, which would more than double its 26 seats to 53, the poll indicated. But the Conservatives' three junior coalition partners are forecast as losing a 12 seats between them. The Social Democrats, traditionally the largest party, would lose three of their 59 seats, keeping only a slight edge over the Conservatives, according to the poll.

China Invites Taiwanese to Mainland

BEIJING (AP) — In a New Year's Day peace overture, a senior Chinese leader has for the first time invited the people of Taiwan to work, lecture or study on the Communist mainland.

Deng Xiaoping, widow of former Prime Minister Chou En-lai and a member of the Communist Party Politburo, also urged Taiwan to come forward with suggestions on how to achieve peaceful reunification, according to a report by the Xinhua news agency. She repeated assurances that Taiwan could keep its present system and enjoy semi-autonomy as a "special administrative region" of China.

China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has listed reunification as a major task for the 1980s. The Taipei government has rejected past approaches from Beijing as disguising intentions to overthrow its capitalist system.

First Siberian Gas Arrives in France

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The first supplies of Siberian gas arrived in France on Sunday through a 2,800-mile (4,500-kilometer) pipeline, Radio Moscow reported, but it did not say if delivery had also begun to West Germany and Austria, the other main purchasers.

The pipeline involved Western Europe, and the United States in a dispute in 1982 when President Ronald Reagan attempted to restrict sales of equipment to the Soviet Union following the declaration of martial law in Poland. Washington dropped the sanctions 14 months ago in response to pressure from its European allies.

The United States has repeatedly voiced fears that the pipeline, which will be able to carry up to 40 billion cubic meters (1.4 trillion cubic feet) of gas a year, would make West European countries dependent on Moscow for energy and thus vulnerable to economic pressure. The West German and French governments rejected this argument and said they could survive a sudden supply cutoff in times of crisis.

John Paul Says 'Apocalypse' Looms

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II warned Sunday of an "apocalypse" if the problems of famine and nuclear threats went unresolved. He also said he hoped the suspension of U.S.-Soviet arms talks would be "as short as possible."

"The threat of nuclear catastrophe and the plague of hunger are frighteningly on the horizon like the fatal horsemen of the apocalypse," the pope told 10,000 people who crowded into St. Peter's Basilica to hear his New Year's message.

He said the world was "marked by contrasts and ensnared by tensions, which show themselves in a destructive way and in overlapping areas, in the relations between East and West and North and South." He assailed "the gap that separates the rich countries from the poor countries," which he said had widened during the recent global economic problems.

Iran Says It Could Help UNESCO

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Iran is ready to help "solve the problems" created by a withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO, according to Iran's foreign minister, Ali-Akbar Velayati. But he did not say if he meant that Iran was ready to increase its financial support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The U.S. State Department said Thursday that Washington's withdrawal would become effective Dec. 31, 1984. Mr. Velayati said Saturday that without U.S. membership the agency would have more independence of action that would benefit "oppressed nations."

China criticized the U.S. decision, describing as groundless Saturday the American assertion that UNESCO was hostile to the "basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said China believed the agency had played a "positive role" in international cooperation. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Said to Tie Aid to Israeli Upturn

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The United States has made additional aid to Israel conditional on the Shamir government's restoring health to the economy, Israel Radio reported Sunday.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz told the Israeli ambassador, Meir Rosenfeld, on Friday that Washington "is not impressed with the steps taken so far and that they do not amount to a program for recovery," the radio said. It added that U.S. officials had made clear "that the United States can't be expected to tighten its belt while contributing taxes to an Israeli economy that is not saving funds."

Also on Sunday, the Israeli cabinet approved a new \$1-billion outlay in the budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which had already been reduced by \$1 billion compared with the 1983 budget. It now has a tentative ceiling of about \$20 billion. Specific cuts were not determined. Civil service employees, meanwhile, escalated job actions to press for pay increases to make up for erosion in living standards caused by the inflation rate, now estimated at 160 percent.

For the Record

All Nepalese opposition politicians and workers who were arrested to prevent a meeting demanding restoration of party politics were released Sunday, government officials said. The opposition said several thousand people throughout the country were detained Saturday. (Reuters)

Prince Talal bin Abdel Aziz, a half-brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, will go to Egypt on Saturday as an envoy of UNICEF in the first visit by a ranking Saudi official since the kingdom broke ties with Egypt in 1979, a Foreign Ministry official said Sunday in Cairo. (UPI)

The Soviet Union announced Sunday that Bangladesh's ambassador to Moscow had left the country. On Nov. 28 Dhaka ordered the Kremlin to reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in Bangladesh. (AP)

State-Sponsored Terrorism Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

voice at the end of a telephone line claiming responsibility in the name of some unknown and unseen organization such as Islamic Holy War.

Security analysts point to a variety of reasons why they are convinced that a government intelligence organization—or something very similar, such as the intelligence arm of one of the Palestine Liberation Organization factions—must have been involved in all or most of the recent bombings in Lebanon.

Referring to the Oct. 23 bombings of the U.S. Marine and French compounds in Beirut, a retired Middle Eastern intelligence expert said:

"There is absolutely no question that this attack was carried out by a professional intelligence organization. Anyone who says differently doesn't know what he is talking about. There is much more to planning and executing a covert operation like this than meets the eye of the untrained observer."

The intelligence expert explained that it was clear the bombers of the American and French compounds learned every detail about how the target worked: where the guards were posted, where the soldiers lived, what the operating procedures were at the entrances and exits, how many guards were posted, what weapons they could be expected to be carrying, what barriers had to be crossed, the structural design of the target, the quantity of explosives required to bring it down, where to place lookouts along the route and probably hundreds of other details.

In the case of the Marine compound, for example, the truck entered the one vulnerable spot in the perimeter where it could do the maximum amount of damage to the building. The same was true in the case of the apartment block housing the French.

In the case of the U.S. Embassy, the driver could have hit the totally exposed building from many different directions and in many dif-

ferent spots. Yet he was ordered, according to Lebanese security sources, to hit the building near a specific pillar that the planners had determined to be the one whose destruction would do the most damage architecturally and thus kill the most people.

"I would estimate," the intelligence expert said, "that in the case of the Marine and French bombings they were working for at least two weeks ahead of time gathering information and establishing the pattern of behavior around the targets."

"Remember, too, that all of this work had to be done undetected. You could not just sit in a car outside and start scribbling notes every morning. The fact that it was done totally undetected is another indication of the professionalism involved."

Some of the information about the interior of the Marine compound appears to have been gathered either by men posing as sandwich and candy vendors, who were allowed access to the building, or by operatives who interviewed them surreptitiously.

The rigging of the truck bombs themselves revealed just how sophisticated the planners were. Military sources close to the investigation say the bomb that hit the marines, which was estimated to equal the force of 12,000 pounds (5,456 kilograms) of TNT, appears to have been made up of some kind of combination of TNT, hexogen and a highly powerful explosive compound—and cylinders of gas to amplify the effect of the explosion.

"The size of this bomb alone tells you it wasn't just some little bomber off the street," a Marine ordnance expert said. "If gas was used, you have to rig it up so that the gas goes off first and creates a cloud in which the explosives detonate. This is a very complicated job to do without making a mistake. We are talking about someone with a master's degree in explosives, if not a scientist."

A friendly government's help would almost certainly have been necessary to acquire and transport the several tons of explosives used in the Marine and French bombings, particularly of a highly restricted material like hexogen, according to a senior Lebanese police official.

Also pointing to the role of a government backer is the sheer cost of the operations. Although money is no problem for terrorist groups in the Middle East, the cost of these operations suggests that the resources of a government agency were behind them.

Probably the most important indication that a well-trained professional intelligence organization was involved in most of these bombings was that, except in Kuwait, the perpetrators left almost no trace of their identity.

Mr. Merari, the Israeli expert on terrorism, said, "When there is no clear-cut claim, we tend to believe that a state is behind it. The whole purpose of terrorism usually is to claim credit." He said that a state, however, "cannot afford to claim real credit for such operations since they would constitute a casus belli," an event that justifies a declaration of war.

"So in these cases, there is usually no claim or false claims to throw people off the scent."

That may very well be the case with the mysterious entity known as Islamic Holy War.

After the bombings at the embassy here, the Marine compound, in Tyre and in Kuwait, an unidentified man telephoned a Beirut news agency and asserted that the attacks were the work of Islamic Holy War. The press, anxious to explain what Islamic Holy War might be, immediately began labeling it a pro-Iranian organization.

The fact is, however, that Lebanese police sources, Western intelligence sources, Israeli government sources and leading Shiite Muslim religious leaders in Beirut are all convinced that there is no such thing as Islamic Holy War. If the organization does exist, no proof of its membership, aims or ideology has ever been cited.

"It is purely a telephone organization," said Sayed Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, one of Lebanon's best-known Shiite religious leaders. "From my experience here in the Islamic community for the past 17 years I have never heard such a name mentioned or known of anyone involved in such an organization."

At this point, security analysts believe that Islamic Holy War is either the deliberate fabrication of a government intelligence organization undertaking these attacks or is a name that a variety of different underground groups with like-minded objectives are adopting for a series of related or unrelated attacks.

West: Linking governments to the Middle East bombings.

Haddad Is Hospitalized For a 2d Time in Israel

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Major Saad Haddad, the head of a southern Lebanese militia that is allied with Israel, has been hospitalized in Israel for the second time in three months, a spokeswoman for a Haila hospital said Sunday. Israeli newspapers have reported that Major Haddad has terminal cancer.

Major Haddad, 46, was admitted to Rambam Hospital late Saturday, the spokeswoman said. He had been hospitalized in Israel for the second time in three months, a spokeswoman for a Haila hospital said Sunday. Israeli newspapers have reported that Major Haddad has terminal cancer.



BRUNEI INDEPENDENCE — Sultan Muda Hassan Bolkiah of Brunei, left, and his father and predecessor, Omar Ali Saifuddin, at prayers the day before the tiny Islamic sultanate on Borneo's northern coast became fully independent from Britain, on Sunday.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Employees Keeping Air Travel Bonuses

American businesses are losing their battle to collect "frequent flyer" travel bonuses from employees traveling on their behalf. Most employees want to keep the travel bonuses for themselves, and airlines are refusing to provide information on the bonuses to employers.

Many companies maintain that because the company is paying for the tickets, it should reap any benefits. But the 11 major airlines that offer such bonuses as free or upgraded trips to passengers who fly frequently, the New York Times found, none has been willing to help businesses keep track of their employees' travel or otherwise help them get the bonuses.

American Airlines, for example, says it does not disclose the travel of employees to corporations. "If the company wants the individual to report, that is between the company and the employee," said Lowell Duncan Jr., vice president of corporate communications. "There is a privacy issue involved."

The nation's largest carrier, United Airlines, recently issued regulations that make it even harder for corporations to get the bonuses. They specify that the airline's "mileage plus" awards are not transferable to corporations or to persons who are not relatives of the traveler.

Beehive Staters Spell Out the Facts

What do you call the people who live in Utah? According to the stylebook of the Government Printing Office, which



Jake Garn

governs spelling in federal publications, they are "Utahans." But Jake Garn, a Republican senator from Utah, says the GPO should adopt the spelling "Utahns" to reflect long-standing usage in the state.

Senator Garn is underfired by the fact that Webster's Third New International Dictionary spells the word with the extra vowel. "That may have been the correct usage in prehistoric times, but it is not the correct spelling now," he said, noting that newspapers in the state have been using "Utahns" for more than 135 years.

Notes on People

William H. Webster, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has transferred the head of the FBI's Washington field office to Seattle for giving information to Bob Woodward of The Washington Post. A 20-year FBI veteran, Theodore M. Gardner was ordered transferred after he discussed the FBI's plans to use polygraph, or lie-detector, tests in investigating how documents from Jimmy Carter's White House reached campaign aides to Ronald Reagan during the 1980 presidential election campaign.

New York's deputy mayor,

Robert F. Wagner Jr., plans to leave his post this month for a fellowship at Harvard University. Mr. Wagner, who will become the 12th deputy mayor of New York City, will lecture and write on urban American issues at the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Institute of Politics at Harvard.

The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony C. E. Quainton, is expected to be recalled from his post in Managua soon. The New York Times reported, State Department officials said Mr. Quainton, who has held his post since early 1982, incurred the wrath of Henry A. Kissinger, the chairman of the 12-member bipartisan commission appointed by President Reagan to study Central America, by reporting that the Sandinist government in Nicaragua was performing fairly well in such areas as education.

The Response Rolls In For Cut-Price Cars

When the American subsidiary of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd. announced a sale last spring, it turned out to be more than an ordinary bargain. In what were believed to be the biggest price cuts ever on consumer products, the elite automaker cut \$18,000 off the price of its cheapest car and comparable sums off its costlier models. The result was a price tag of \$148,500 for the top-of-the-line Corniche convertible and just \$93,000 for the "economy" Silver Spirit model.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman said the sale produced "almost an immediate effect" in showroom traffic at the 68 dealerships in the United States. Although prices rose slightly in midyear, sales by early December had topped last year's 908 cars sold and expected to reach 1,000.

Americana

Their ranks decimated by sickness and death, two World War I veterans' groups in California ended 1983 by disbanding on Saturday. "We're just too damn old," said Safety First, the 89-year-old past commander of the World War I Veterans 2860 at the Leisure House retirement community in Seal Beach. "We had a full house when we were young."

Steve Lally, 89, of Laguna Hills, California, commander of Barracks 1116, said that only 15 of his group's 225 members turned out for meetings. "We were going to disband last year and I persuaded them to carry on at least one more year," Mr. Lally said. "The men didn't want to drive in the dark, so we decided to meet in the daytime, but attendance wasn't any better. It was a sure sign they really wanted to disband."

The U.S. Veterans Administration counted 297,000 surviving World War I veterans in October, compared to 368,000 a year earlier. About 4.7 million Americans served in the war.

Charity Event Honors U.S. Dead in Lebanon

Walid Bohsali, a Lebanese national who owns a horse farm in central Kentucky, booked 17 floors of a Lexington hotel for a New Year's Eve charity event to benefit survivors of U.S. servicemen who died in Beirut. The \$30,000 in proceeds from the black-tie affair, which featured a performance by dancers and other Middle Eastern entertainers, will be used to establish a scholarship fund for children of the 257 U.S. military personnel who have died in Lebanon.

Reagan Plans Program To Fight School Crime

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan plans to announce a program soon to fight school crime and violence, including trying to limit the legal rights of children, facing suspension from school.

White House aides said the presidential initiative grew out of a four-month study by officials from the departments of Education and Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Gary L. Bauer, a former White House aide who is now deputy undersecretary of education, said the officials had concluded that school crime and violence was a major impediment to excellence in education.

Mr. Bauer is chairman of the President's Working Group on School Discipline, which recently completed a report for Mr. Reagan. The report, "Chaos in the Classroom: Enemy of American Education," said: "Discipline is the public's foremost concern about schools. Three million secondary-school children are victims of crime each month."

Most school crime goes unpunished, the report said. It also said the cost of vandalism exceeds that of thefts. Officials involved in the new program plan to work out the final

details this week. White House aides said Mr. Reagan would formally announce it before Jan. 30, when he is scheduled to submit his new budget to Congress.

The project is strongly supported by the American Federation of Teachers, which has long advocated strict enforcement of school discipline codes. But it has aroused concern among civil rights groups and some employees of the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, who said black students were already subject to disciplinary action at higher rates than whites.

Anticipating such concerns, the report to Mr. Reagan said that stricter school discipline should have a special appeal to minority groups because they were often the victims of school crime.

"Black students are nearly three times as likely as whites to be victims of crime," the report said, citing data collected by the National Institute of Education. Mr. Bauer, who is a lawyer, and other administration officials said they had urged Mr. Reagan to challenge Supreme Court rulings that broadly defined the constitutional rights of schoolchildren threatened with suspension or expulsion. These decisions, guaranteeing "due process of law" under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, deprive school administrators of the tools they need to control school violence, the officials said.

'Agent of Social Change' Replaces Surinam's Independent Press

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — Surinam, a former Dutch colony on the northeast shoulder of South America, once had a thriving independent press. But it was crushed when troops under Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, who seized power in a 1980 coup, shot and killed four journalists in December 1982 and burned two radio stations and a newspaper to the ground.

Today, most of the country's news is provided by the government-financed Surinam News Agency, which is staffed by young supporters of Colonel Bouterse. Their standard of journalistic practice, they say, is the recent declaration of the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization calling for a "new, more just and more effective world information and communications order."

The declaration, which also asks news organizations to promote human rights and to counter "racialism, apartheid and incitement to war," has been strongly criticized by Western governments as a political prescription that could be used to limit press freedom.

The editors of the Surinam News Agency do not agree. A long conversation soon became an extended debate on freedom of the press and the role of news organizations in the developed and developing world. In the Third World, the press should not simply report the news, but should be an agent of

social change, contended the press service's editor in chief, Edward Naarendorp, and its director for foreign affairs, Emilie A.E. Rozenblad.

The UNESCO declaration, Miss Rozenblad said, is the "minimum standard all news services must meet."

"Our press has to be different," Mr. Naarendorp said. "We must be an instrument for overcoming backwardness." He said he did not regret the violent passing of Surinam's once-outspoken press. "You couldn't call those papers and agencies true news services," he said. "They were mouthpieces of certain interests."

Miss Rozenblad said the journalists who were killed may have overstepped the limit between "freedom and responsibility" implicit in

the UNESCO declaration. "There is a tension between the social and economic rights of the majority and the civil and human rights of the minority," she said.

The official press of today, Mr. Naarendorp contended, is an improvement on the press of the past because it serves the interests of "workers, peasants and women" rather than just the elite middle class.

The Surinam News Agency subscribes to a handful of foreign wire services: Cuba's Prensa Latina, the Soviet Union's Tass, Agence France-Presse and Inter-press, a small agency that is part of the News Pool of Nonaligned Countries, which tries to practice what UNESCO now preaches.

Many Surinamese said the press they had before the violence of

Dec. 8, 1982, was highly opinionated and especially expert at personal attacks on Colonel Bouterse. But they said, it offered considerably more information than the announcements of neighborhood social events and government plans that fill the official press today.

"It was one-sided," one Surinamese said. "But it was one-sided because Bouterse's revolution doesn't have support."

The differences between the old and the new view of news in Surinam was illustrated by events here recently. Protesting higher taxes, 4,000 bauxite workers walked off their jobs in the first direct challenge to Colonel Bouterse's rule since the violence of December 1982.

The strike, which closed the country's bauxite works, the main-

stay of the economy, was the most important political development in a year. Yet the Surinam News Agency wrote nothing on the dispute for two days. Finally, the government information service published an account that said taxes were not excessive.

Asked what the Surinam News Agency would report if the protest spreads, as it might, into a renewed demand for elections and free political parties, Miss Rozenblad replied: "I know what the people want. They want better housing and food. They don't give a damn about political parties."

But should not readers be informed if there are strikes or demonstrations calling for elections? "You have great faith in people's ability to understand what they read," she said. "I don't."

Grenada's Post-Invasion Detainees Still Being Held Without Charges

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — More than 30 Grenadians detained after the U.S.-led invasion two months ago remain in prison here without formal charges, and the authorities say they cannot yet provide a date when the legal process will begin.

The continuing imprisonment under a special "preventative detention" ordinance is beginning to draw criticism even from Gren-

adians who support the American presence. They say the absence of democratic process echoes the repression of the past.

The detainees include Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister in the leftist government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop; Mr. Coard's wife, Phyllis, who was in charge of women's affairs, and General Hudson Austin, who led a coup that resulted in the killing of Mr. Bishop on Oct. 19. U.S. troops landed on the island six days later.

Nicholas Braithwaite, chairman

of the advisory council that now governs Grenada and the man who signed the detention orders, said that the detainees were not political prisoners. He said they were being held for specific crimes, as well as for their own safety from an "incensed public."

But according to Mr. Coard's Jamaican lawyer, Jacqueline Brown, the detention orders under which he and most of the others are held mention no crimes but say only that the prisoner "appears to be a danger to the interests of public safety."

Mr. Braithwaite said that a commission was preparing charges and that the pace of the investigation lay entirely in its hands.

Some of the detainees were arrested by U.S. forces in the days immediately after the invasion. Americans were also involved in interrogating some prisoners. Now, however, all prisoners are in the custody of the Grenadian authorities, who are aided by security forces from other Caribbean nations.

Pressed to state a time for completion of the investigation, Mr. Braithwaite said, "I wouldn't want it to go past six months." Most of the prisoners have now been held from one to two months.

Barry McBurnette, brother of one of the detainees, Colville McBurnette, who was the Austin government's secretary of information, said: "First they told us he'd be held three days, then they said a week. And now they're not saying anything."

Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general hired by the family of Mr. Coard to represent him, was barred from seeing him on two occasions. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus who visited Grenada were also denied access.

The relatives of half a dozen detainees said that none complained of harsh treatment and that there were no serious complaints about food or other prison conditions. But Mrs. Brown said that one detainee, whom she declined to identify, had told her he had been beaten and received electric shocks as recently as the beginning of December. He also spoke of similar treatment of others, she said.

Timberman Plans Return To Argentine 'Camelot'

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jacobo Timerman, the writer and former Argentine newspaper publisher, says he has decided to return to Argentina to try to get his newspaper back, and to bring to justice those who tortured him in the 1970s.

Mr. Timerman said his decision to return, at least for a visit, demonstrated how much conditions have improved in Argentina, where a military dictatorship has been replaced by a democratically elected government headed by President Raúl Alfonsín.

"For an Argentinian, to go back now, is to see his country in a kind of 'Camelot,'" he said. "After three, four generations of dictatorship, Argentinians are very strongly for democracy. I am amazed, I am impressed and I can't believe it."

Without ever being formally charged with a crime, Mr. Timerman was accused of having close links with leftist guerrillas operating in the 1970s. His newspaper was confiscated and he was imprisoned and tortured. A Jew, he was taunted by anti-Semitic guards and military officers. Finally, he was stripped of his Argentine citizenship. He moved to Israel, where citizenship he holds and does not intend to give up.

All this he described in a book, "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number," that told what it was like to be one of "the disappeared" in Argentina.

"To go back to Argentina is to go back to the country where I was tortured," he said. "And the torturers are still free."

"I ask myself a question: What happens if I go back to a restaurant, I confront my torturers? What should I do? I have no answer."

Mr. Timerman said he planned to be back in Argentina by late March or early April. His first goal, he said, is "to have my day in court, to present my claim to the government, to receive back my newspaper and my property and win reparations because of what happened to me."

He also hopes to win the new government's help in prosecuting those who tortured him.

In his book on his prison experience, Mr. Timerman exhorted Argentine Jews for not doing enough to combat anti-Semitism and to free political prisoners. Many Jewish leaders in Argentina angrily denied the assertions, and Mr. Timerman's critics said that his case was less the struggle of a Jew against anti-Semitism than of an ideologue against a rightist regime.

According to Mr. Timerman, information now available shows that about 1,500 Argentine Jews disappeared during the years of the military government. "The Jewish leadership and the government of Israel knew about that," he said, "and they didn't want to do anything."

SEC Checks if Inside Data Was Used By Friends of Deputy in Pentagon

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission is examining whether friends of Paul N. Thayer, the deputy secretary of defense, purchased stock in Campbell Taggart Inc. of Dallas on the basis of privileged "inside" information, according to government officials.

Mr. Thayer was a director of Anaheim-Busch Companies Inc., the largest brewer in the United States, in August 1982 when that company announced that it was holding merger talks with Campbell Taggart, a baking concern. Campbell's stock rose sharply after the announcement, and anyone who bought shares beforehand would have made a substantial profit.

According to these sources, a key figure in the securities agency's inquiry is a friend of Mr. Thayer, whose identity could not be learned.

Also linked to the inquiry is Billy Bob Harris, a securities broker with the Dallas office of A.G. Edwards & Sons Co. Mr. Harris said on a Dallas television program Friday that he and Mr. Thayer were being investigated by the commission and that he was given a polygraph test earlier this year in connection with the case.

Mr. Harris said the test indicated that he had not exchanged any information with Mr. Thayer. In Washington, Mr. Harris's lawyer, Judith Best, said there would be no further comment.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating whether Mr. Thayer illegally passed along stock-trading information unavailable to the public in 1982 when he was chairman of LTV Corp., which is based in Dallas. Government and industry officials say they expect the commission to file charges against him late next week.

According to sources close to the situation, the commission is ex-

pected to name at least nine persons, mostly in Dallas, including some people who did not know Mr. Thayer, in a civil complaint stemming from insider trading.

The sources said Mr. Thayer had resisted telling the civil action with the commission, in part because disclosure of the other people involved in the case might prove embarrassing to him and to the Reagan administration. A White House spokesman declined comment Saturday.

Mr. Thayer became chairman and chief executive officer of LTV, a major military contractor and steel producer, in 1970. In January of last year he resigned to become deputy secretary of defense. Mr. Thayer also resigned his directorships at four other publicly traded corporations.

In addition to LTV and Anaheim-Busch, in 1982 Mr. Thayer was a director of Mercantile Texas Corp., a bank holding company in Dallas; Allied Corp., the large chemical company; and Alltec

Corp., a small electronics company in Anaheim, California.

At the time of the merger announcement, Wall Street analysts had speculated that an agreement between the companies seemed remote, partly because an unexplained rise in the price of Campbell Taggart's stock might make the company too costly to purchase.

In the week before the announcement of Anaheim-Busch's merger bid, the bread company's stock rose \$2 in brisk trading, to \$29 a share, and subsequently reached a new trading high.

The analysts also suspected that some buyers had gotten word that merger talks were being held between the two companies and that the rise in Campbell Taggart's stock was possibly caused by insider trading.

The boards of both Anaheim-Busch and Campbell Taggart announced Aug. 18, 1982, that a merger agreement had been approved, with Campbell's shares purchased at about \$36 each.

Byron Rogers, Ex-U.S. Congressman, Dies

The Associated Press

DENVER — Former Representative Byron Rogers, 83, who served 10 terms in Congress and was regarded by colleagues as a champion of civil rights, died here Saturday after suffering a ruptured blood vessel.

Mr. Rogers, a Democrat, was elected in 1950 to the First District seat, representing Denver. He served on the House Judiciary Committee during the peak of civil

rights legislation in the 1960s. But in 1970, Mr. Rogers, a strong supporter of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, lost to Craig Barnes, an anti-war Democrat who subsequently lost in the general election.

Robert Henry McBride, 65, former U.S. Ambassador

WASHINGTON (WP) — Robert Henry McBride, 65, a career Foreign Service officer who had served as ambassador to the Congo and to Mexico before he retired in 1974, died of a heart attack Dec. 26 in Fairfax, Virginia.

Mr. McBride joined the State Department and the Foreign Service in 1941, and served in U.S. embassies or consulates in Algiers, Naples, Rome, Madrid and Paris. He was director for Western European affairs in the State Depart-

ment's Bureau of European Affairs from 1958 to 1961. He was appointed ambassador to the Congo in 1967, and served as ambassador to Mexico from 1969 until he retired.

Other deaths: William J. Abernathy, 50, a Harvard Business School professor, Thursday of cancer in Boston.

George C. Trask, 87, a member of the British camel corps commanded by T.E. Lawrence in World War I, Dec. 25 in Seattle, apparently of a heart attack.

Woodruff Wallner, 74, a U.S. diplomat who saw Franco's victories in the Spanish Civil War and who was interned by the Germans for two years in World War II, Dec. 26 near his home in Caen, France, after undergoing surgery for a digestive ailment.



BURSTING THROUGH — A tugboat had to run interference for an oil tanker through the ice-clogged Lower Detroit River off Amherstburg, Ontario, at week's end. It was one of several ships slowed down or stopped by ice in this part of the Great Lakes, between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. The big freeze continued in the United States, with snow, wind and dense fog in many areas. The Mississippi Valley was especially hard hit.

Computer Files on 'Suspicious' People Are Considered by FBI Advisory Panel

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An advisory group for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is considering recommending a major expansion of a national computerized file to distribute information about some individuals considered suspicious but not wanted for crimes.

The computer system is now used for the most part to advise police officers if an individual has been named in an arrest warrant in another state. Under the new proposal it would be expanded to include information on whether an individual was thought to be involved in organized crime, terrorism or narcotics, or was a "known associate" of a drug trafficker.

Virtually every U.S. law-enforcement agency has access to the bureau's computer system. A top FBI official, who said the bureau was aware of civil rights questions involved in establishing such a system, said a final decision on the matter would not be made for some time.

Some law-enforcement officials say that enlarging the system would help their ability to fight crime, improve police officers' and enable federal law-enforcement officials to keep track of wrongdoers.

"I don't see this as a change — I see it as consistent with the original purpose of the system, to help law enforcement fight crime," said Dwight E. Bee, a member of the FBI advisory group and adminis-

trator of the Illinois Law Enforcement Agency Data System.

But others, including Representative Don Edwards, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, view the proposal as a threat. Mr. Edwards, a California Democrat, says he hopes to hold hearings on the matter in February.

Jerry L. Berman, national legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, said, "Unless Congress intervenes, the United States will have a vast police tracking and surveillance system."

Mr. Berman noted that from 1971 to 1974 the FBI established a procedure under which its computer was secretly used to track people, some of whom were engaged in lawful dissent against the Vietnam War and for civil rights. This program was halted as soon as its existence became known to Congress.

The possible enlargement of the capacity of the bureau's National Crime Information Center was first discussed by the center's policy board at a meeting in Denver in early October. Unusually violent terrorist attacks in the Middle East and Europe added the need to guard against terrorism next summer at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles have made U.S. law-enforcement officials apprehensive.

According to the agenda of the meeting, the new "investigative applications" discussed by the board represented "a logical progression of the NCIC system in terms of service to the criminal justice community as well as the safety of any officer conducting law-enforcement inquiries."

Lee Colwell, executive assistant director of the FBI, said in an interview that he was very much aware of the sensitive nature of the proposal to enhance the computer system. He emphasized that the bureau's director, William H.

Webster, would take no action on the matter without careful review.

He added that the need for the system, its potential for abuse, the threat it might pose for the constitutional rights of citizens and the integrity of its managers all had to be taken into consideration before a new application for the FBI computer could be approved.

The recommendation to enlarge the system to include more than 10 new categories of individual suspects was made only six months after the bureau agreed with a recommendation by the Secret Service to include the names of individuals whom the service decides might represent a danger to the president or other people it guards.

Minneapolis Votes Pornography Ban

Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis City Council has declared pornography to be a form of illegal sexual discrimination. Proponents hailed the move as the dawn of a new era for women, but opponents called it unconstitutional censorship that would be overturned in court.

In an action that cut across party lines, the council voted 7 to 6 on Friday to amend the city's basic civil rights ordinance so as to outlaw pornography.

The provision gives women the power to file a complaint with the Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission or to seek damages or other remedies, including an injunction against the sale, distribution or showing of "violative material." It defines pornography as the sexual explicit subordination of women, graphically depicted in pictures or in words.

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The World's Children

More than wind blows from the great glass cave called the United Nations. Each year brings a report called "The State of the World's Children," prepared by a dedicated and effective specialized agency, the Children's Fund, or UNICEF. It is a welcome document at a time when the world organization's many failures bring into undervalued dispute the notion that sovereign nations can collaborate to address life's afflictions.

In truth, the means exist for a dramatic breakthrough that could lessen the saddest of afflictions — the needless death of 40,000 children every day. And since the remedy involves mobilizing entire communities, the benefit extends beyond the cradle. It teaches parents and their neighbors the rudiments of health care and enhances their confidence in their ability to help themselves.

As UNICEF reports, what is most appalling about the deaths of 15 million children in 1983 is that most could have been avoided by simple methods at absurdly low cost:

"Five million of them die in the stupor of dehydration caused by simple diarrhea. More than 3 million die with the high fever of pneumonia. Two million die marked by the rash of measles. A million and a half die racked by the spasms of whooping cough. A million die with convulsions of tetanus."

Given the will, four strategies can reduce this shameful toll. Oral rehydration therapy is available from cheap packets of ready-made salts that can be administered to a dehydrated child at home. Mass immunization can defeat otherwise fatal childhood diseases. Breast-feeding helps immunize infants, and simple cardboard weight charts let a mother monitor a child's growth in the crucial early months.

But parents the world over have to understand why these strategies work, and that, as UNICEF learned from an experiment in Egypt, takes a community support system. Deaths were halved in the village where local shopkeepers and town meetings reinforced the information spread by a clinic. Until this was done, diarrhea was not treated as a dangerous condition. With community help, UNICEF found, "mothers turned into doctors."

No prejudice is harder to dislodge than the smug belief that the poor are immovably rooted in ignorance and superstition. One dividend of UNICEF's programs in 115 countries, on a modest budget of \$350 million, is that by saving children the agency also helps bury that complacent dogma. But above all UNICEF keeps alive the promise of effective and cooperative global effort, no matter what ill winds blow in the great glass cave.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Three Years of Ronald Reagan: An Opportunity Squandered

By W. Averell Harriman

The writer, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Britain and an adviser to five presidents, was the chief U.S. negotiator of the 1963 limited test ban treaty. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — For three years I have refrained from directly criticizing the president of the United States. I have been reticent because I believe that America must stand united before the world, particularly in the face of its foremost adversary, the Soviet Union. I also believe a president should be given fair time to pursue his goals and test his policies. In this sense, politics should stop at the water's edge.

But this cannot mean that all criticism should be muted indefinitely, no matter how wrong a president may be or how critical the world situation may become. President Reagan has had his fair chance. He can no longer expect Americans to support policies that make the relationship with the Soviet Union more dangerous than at any time in the past generation.

This is the question of Reagan administration diplomacy. If present developments in nuclear arms and U.S.-Soviet relations are permitted to continue, we could face not the risk but the reality of nuclear war.

To be silent in this situation is not patriotic but irresponsible. In the last month, nuclear arms negotiations have collapsed. Communication of all kinds between the United States and the Soviet Union has broken down; instead, we have propaganda barrages and the spectacle of the leaders of the two mightiest nations on Earth trading insults, as if they had no more serious obligations than their own personal pride and political survival.

Flush with the polls and the overwhelming victory of 6,000 Americans over 600 Cubans on Grenada, the Reagan administration now shows every sign of drawing the wrong lesson from that experience and risking defeat of a proportion that it seemingly cannot even imagine.

Day by day in the Middle East the Reagan administration sinks further into a quagmire, committing American lives and American honor with no clear policy, no certain plan and, indeed, no obvious concern for the day when American soldiers and Soviet soldiers come face to face.

Moreover, Lebanon is only the most immediate trouble spot. Around the world possible points of conflict and escalation become more volatile than ever as each superpower, in today's deteriorating situation, may be tempted to confront rather than to compromise, to treat every test as a measure of national will.

The destruction of the South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union last summer provided chilling proof of the increasing potential for miscalculation and misunderstanding. These trends by themselves would be cause enough for worry, but they take place against the backdrop of a nuclear arms race rapidly escaping out of control — and dangerously passing the point of no return.

Within a few years both the United States and the Soviet Union will have in place intercontinental missiles interpreted each by the other as instruments of a massive first strike. Within a span of months both nations will put shorter-range nuclear missiles nearer each other's territory, missiles capable of striking critical command and control centers with light times so short that caution may be the first casualty of some future crisis.

As if this were not sufficient, thousands of nuclear-armed cruise missiles will soon be stationed on American submarines, to be followed by thousands more carried on Soviet ships, or hidden, in uncountable numbers, in the vast expanse of the Soviet Union. These cruise missiles will pose extremely difficult challenges to arms control verification and they will vastly complicate the ability ever to achieve the nuclear reductions that American and Soviet leaders both say they seek.

Perhaps the most tragic trend — because it is so avoidable — is that the arms race is about to be launched into space. Anti-satellite weapons will be a continuing threat to early warning, reconnaissance and communications satellites — all of which are critical to security and vital to preventing nuclear war by accident or miscalculation.

The Reagan administration's "Star Wars" defense scheme will mean more than the destruction of three solemn arms control treaties — the limited test ban, the outer space treaty and the anti-ballistic missile treaty — that have served security so well. It will mean that both sides will accumulate thousands more offensive weapons to overcome whatever defenses they each might devise. It promises security that is beyond America's capability to provide and thus plays cruelly on the fear and the hope of every citizen. It promises a technological shield when the solution is in ourselves — in serious negotiation and mutual restraint.

It is always easy for Americans to blame the Soviet Union; and no American, no matter how much he or she desires a safer world, should lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union does indeed bear a heavy responsibility for where we are today. But blaming the Soviet Union, which has been the single-minded indulgence of the Reagan administration since the day it took office, is not a strategy or a policy. That will not reshape the Russian nation; it will not bring down the Iron Curtain; above all, it will not reduce the nuclear threat.

Anyone can attest the Soviet Union for the failure of Soviet-U.S. relations. But we must demand more of the president, who, after all, is elected not to preside over failure but to find an acceptable solution even in the face of formidable problems. The unfortunate truth is that we are now witness to more than a presidential failure to act or an administration's lack of policy. President Reagan and

his administration bear their own heavy measure of responsibility for the situation we face today.

No president in the nuclear age — strengthened, as was Mr. Reagan, by the consensus at home for a strong national defense, secure politically for the endeavor of arms control — has had such an opportunity to reverse the nuclear arms race. Yet this opportunity has been squandered. Americans hoped that when he took office, his past opposition to arms control would end. The record of three years has betrayed those hopes.

Despite his campaign pledge to the nation that "as president, I will immediately open negotiations on a SALT-3 treaty," Mr. Reagan waited more than 17 months before even beginning to talk with the Soviet Union about such an agreement. Since then the pace of negotiation has been, to put it politely, tepid; the discussions have been punctuated by long recesses, and there have been no significant results. All that was done was to rename SALT as START. The talks have now stalled indefinitely.

The negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe have collapsed completely. In the most promising initiative during those talks, the so-called "walk in the woods" proposal, America's negotiator, a veteran hard-liner in dealing with the Soviet Union, was repudiated by the administration for trying too hard to reach a workable compromise that actually would have been greatly to the U.S. advantage.

Indeed, the behavior and the proposals of the administration in the strategic and the European nuclear discussions have raised serious doubts in the minds of many about whether there ever was an intention to reach reasonable agreement.

Negotiations have been treated as a forum for propaganda, an occasion for invective, a mask to cover new deployments and an arena in which to gain advantage, rather than as a path to human survival on this planet. This is a most shortsighted policy, for its outcome will simply be more missiles in Soviet hands.

The New York Times



And Now the Wick Tapes

One-sided taping of conversations with unsuspecting friends and colleagues violates the normal good-faith assumption that most people make in their personal communications. The abuse contributed substantially to Richard Nixon's disrepute and brought into question the motives of other high government officials who have bugged their offices or had their secretaries monitor telephone calls. Now we learn, from a story in The New York Times, that one member of the present administration — Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency — secretly taped his office telephone conversations.

It is easy to understand why Mr. Wick was embarrassed to the point of making an outright denial when he was first asked if he recorded these conversations without advising his callers. But he was confronted with transcripts and with the news that many who had conversations had been recorded — including Senator Mark Hatfield, actor Kirk Douglas and former U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg — denied that they had been informed that they were being taped. Mr. Wick then issued a statement, "I may have been insufficiently sensitive to concerns some may have about the practice of recording telephone conversations," he conceded, and he added: "Ac-

cordingly, I have discontinued the practice."

Except in 13 states, any party can legally record a telephone conversation without telling the other party. Mr. Wick did not break a federal or a District of Columbia law when he did so. But he must surely have lost the full confidence of a number of friends and government officials with this unnecessary and distasteful practice. Secret tapes are a holdover from an era that most of us had thought was gone. One would think that no responsible government official would want to act in a way stirring even faint recollections of that time.

What does President Reagan think of all this? A spokesman said he didn't know whether Mr. Reagan approved or disapproved but judged that he generally would not advise his callers. But he was confronted with transcripts and with the news that many who had conversations had been recorded — including Senator Mark Hatfield, actor Kirk Douglas and former U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg — denied that they had been informed that they were being taped. Mr. Wick then issued a statement, "I may have been insufficiently sensitive to concerns some may have about the practice of recording telephone conversations," he conceded, and he added: "Ac-

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

'Not 2,000 Nor Even 20,000'

The Pentagon has got it right and the State Department and the White House have got it wrong. The American presence is doing nothing to stabilize Lebanon. If the logic of Mr. Reagan's rejection of the Pentagon report is followed, then the United States has taken on an open commitment which not 2,000 men nor even 20,000 men can meet. Either the Western powers should pull out altogether or they should remain as part of a more representative UN force. There is no benefit for either Lebanon or the countries involved in persisting with the present dangerous make-believe.

— The Guardian (London)

1984: A Prospect of Terrorism

[I fear] many more attacks by regimes using terrorism to take the war into the heart of America. America has a high profile in the world. Marxist groups and anti-Western groups generally see the United States as the key target in their revolutionary struggle against the West. You also cannot underestimate the Cold War dimension in the support given terrorism. The third factor is that America, as the greatest of the democracies, has the free media which these terrorist groups hunger to reach. They know that if they hit an American target, the attack will be reported worldwide through modern media technology and their cause will get the maximum publicity.

— Paul Wilkinson, an expert on terrorism, in U.S. News & World Report (Washington)

Patriotism Is Back in Fashion

We are awash in a rebirth of patriotism. Well, hurray for the Flag of the Free, I guess. We wallowed in a lot of self-hatred before we managed to work our way at least partly

through the Vietnam trauma. But, like any emotion, love for country needs to be kept on a medium-length leash. Samuel Johnson was not putting the knock on patriotism when he called it "the last refuge of a scoundrel." Most of the Germans who died in World War II did so out of sincere love for the Fatherland. Patriotism can be harnessed to lousy causes.

— Columnist Jim Fain (Cox News Service)

When in Doubt, Censor It Out

Those who feel that the run-of-the-mill Bombay talkie is generally unfit for human consumption might find their view endorsed by the recent report that a local bakers' association is exercising over some "misleading" footage in a newly released Hindi film which shows "ill-clad and dirty looking ladies" kneading bread dough with their feet. The bakers have complained that the shot in question has adversely affected their business and that they have received numerous inquiries from consumers asking if bakeries did in fact employ the less hygienic methods shown.

During the Emergency, a shot in a Hindi film showing an actor dressed as a policeman dancing with the heroine was excised on the grounds that it might undermine the authority of the guardians of law and order. Earlier, a James Bond film was allowed to be screened in India only after the word "Russia" was substituted by "007" in its title, and all mention of that country deleted from the script lest offense be given to a friendly foreign power.

In a television version of the judgment at Nuremberg, which was sponsored by gas manufacturers, all references to the gas ovens used by the Nazis were bleeped over, the sponsors explaining that since it was gas that had been utilized, such mention might have given the domestic variety a needlessly bad name.

— The Sunday Statesman (New Delhi)

FROM OUR JAN. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Chinese Threaten British Ship
CANTON — A mob of Chinese [on Jan. 1] threatened to burn the British steamer Fashan, owing to the release by the British Consul of a Portuguese who was accused of causing the death of a Chinese passenger. An attempt to raise the vessel was frustrated by casting her off her moorings. The steamer refused to take on any Chinese passengers or a cargo for Hong-Kong, in fear of incendiarism. Though the Canton populace is quiet, a section has been worked up by the Self Government Society to make a protest against the Hong-Kong Government's banishment of several prominent Chinese. The Fashan incident was seized upon with the object of making the British merchants force the Government to withdraw the banishments.

1934: Senator Long Takes Offense
WASHINGTON — Senator Huey Long has figured in another "incident," this time at a public banquet here. He has made a dignified protest by resigning from the Social Register — the list of the "cream" of Washington society — on the ground that Washington manners are far below those to which he has been accustomed. He has asked the publishers of the Social Register to withdraw his name. This is the story: Soup was served in a cup-shaped plate with handles and one of the senator's neighbors — a tactless lady — suggested that he could drink out of it. In the country he had come from, Senator Long told the Social Register, he had been drinking soup in the manner suggested for twenty years and without having any handles on his plate.

More Than UNESCO Is Now Renounced

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The decision of the United States government to quit UNESCO represents a larger, unarticulated American repudiation of its principal tradition in world affairs. This might not be a bad thing, were it understood and its lessons assimilated, but there is little sign of that.

It was Woodrow Wilson who conceived of a League of Nations. He argued that a world parliament, in which all had an equal vote, could render international affairs and bring permanent peace. The League was expected to mobilize the conscience of mankind, do away with autocratic government, allow people to choose the sovereignty under which they would live.

President Wilson believed that international relations should be conducted "not by diplomats and politicians each eager to serve his own interest, but by dispassionate scientists" who had made studies of the problems involved. He had an uncritical faith in his own disinterestedness, and a theoretician's belief in grand schemes. In both respects he was very American.

In fact, at Versailles, as John Maynard Keynes recorded at the time, Wilson turned out to have nothing but general ideas about what he wanted. "The president's program for the world, as set forth in his speeches and his notes, had displayed a spirit and a purpose so admirable that the last desire of his sympathizers was to criticize details — the details, they felt, were quite rightly not filled in at present, but would be in due course."

It emerged that President Wilson had thought out nothing. He had not even thought out that the United States Senate might reject membership in the League, which it did.

But the spell of the idea of world organization continued to grip the American imagination. The liberal orthodoxy of the 1930s, and conservative as well as liberal opinion in the 1940s, held that the League failed because America did not join.

The United States had produced the Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928, which "outlawed" war. And in 1941 it put forward the Atlantic Charter, whose principles resulted in 1945 in the United Nations — for which, in the beginning, there was

far more enthusiasm in the United States than in any other of the major countries.

It is often forgotten today that America was also, at that same time, the main enemy of European colonialism. Wilson in 1918-1919 had insisted upon self-determination in Central Europe and the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The new world order that Franklin Roosevelt wanted in the 1940s required the colonial possessions of the imperial powers to be set free. There was unremitting U.S. pressure to this end.

Britain, when the Labor government came to power in 1945, quickly acquiesced. India was freed; other British colonies followed. The Dutch balked in Indonesia, and America supported the Indonesian nationalists. The French also resisted, and earned much American criticism.

Even when the United States (after 1950) supported France's struggle against the Viet Minh in Indochina, the main reason for this communist threat was thought by Washington to be France's failure to promise freedom to the country. When France did quit Indochina in 1954, the United States took over in the confident, if stupendously misplaced, conviction that no one could possibly think of America as a colonialist power.

What has happened in the United Nations and UNESCO is thus the direct result of things long sought and finally obtained by the U.S. government, acting according to the dominant current in modern American thought on international affairs, and against much foreign opposition.

The United Nations and UNESCO, these world organizations of nations — one vote for each nation, universal self-determination, with every political entity, however minuscule, set up as a proper state having its place in these world councils — represent the success of American policy in the 1940s and 1950s.

But now America doesn't like it. Majority votes in the General Assembly and UNESCO are hostile. Washington now wants to be rid of these

infuriating organs of world opinion. World opinion has been expressing not the lofty idealism of liberated mankind as imagined by Americans, but the tawdry reality of international life.

It proves to be anti-American, anti-Israel, anti-Western. It is often ignorant, hypocritical, applying double standards, exploitative. The government of Ronald Reagan asks why American interest should be served by remaining in and largely financing such institutions.

But then, perhaps Washington should think about how the United States got into this situation. Americans, as a whole so enthusiastic for general ideas (as Tocqueville noted 150 years ago) and for vast reforms, might properly recall their own past, and the words of Wilson:

"We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us... It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It is degrading." When he presented the Versailles Treaty to the U.S. Congress in 1919, Wilson said America's world role came "by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way."

Wilson expressed a messianism, and a self-delusion, that many Americans — and eventually most Americans — accepted from the 1920s to the 1970s. The self-interest of the United States was disguised in this language of idealism.

To repudiate UNESCO is to repudiate principles that for 50 years have been at the core of America's conception of its world role. Is this perceived in Washington? One would like to believe that it is, and that realism will take the place of what has been a destructive sentimentalism. But there is no evidence that it will happen. One is forced to conclude that, as with Wilson at Versailles, nothing has been thought through. It will again be left to history to apply the test of reality, and to rebuke enthusiastic illusions.

International Herald Tribune
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This Anti-Americanism Is Firstly Anti-Western

By Arthur F. Burns

The writer is U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

BONN — I am frequently asked whether anti-Americanism prevails among the young people in Germany — and if so, why. Most German youth whom I have talked about this say that it does not exist in any large measure, that opposition to the policies of the Reagan administration must not be interpreted as anti-Americanism, and that even where significant anti-Americanism actually exists, it would be a mistake to identify it with pro-Sovietism.

In my opinion these judgments are broadly valid. But I also believe that the question of anti-Americanism requires deeper probing.

World War II, many Europeans permitted themselves to be mesmerized by American society. Americans had helped Western Europe to re-establish itself economically and to regain its self-esteem. For many, America became a country whose institutions merited unbridled admiration.

With the passage of time these exaggerated sentiments became both less prevalent and less intense. The turning point may have come with the violent death of President John F. Kennedy, who was immensely popular in Europe — perhaps even more so than at home. His assassination came as a terrible shock, and it changed the image of America drastically.

Many Europeans wondered how a country that brought forth such senseless violence could ever have served as their ideal.

Then came the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Vietnam War, the civil rights turbulence, Watergate — with the result that the golden image of America was shattered.

At the same time, America — with its untiring propensity for self-criticism — exported its own version of anti-Americanism. A distinguished journalist actually wrote that "the United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world," and some Europeans believed it.

The European press and intellectual elite seized upon as gospel truth.

Add to this the fact that many Europeans acquire their knowledge about America from television, which tends to concentrate on exploitation and bigotry. Some of these images are linked to reality, but they are by no means the full story of current America. Anyone who maintains the contrary is unaware of the truth or contemptuous of it.

The basic problem in this area, however, is not so much the ignorance of young people or the misinformation to which they are subjected, but the attitude of some of their mentors. Anti-Americanism, in one or another guise, is a symptom of a far more serious ailment that has afflicted a number of Europe's educated classes: the rejection of Western society itself and its values. And as the leader of the West, America has become their number one enemy.

The attitude is not born out of ignorance. On the contrary, America is seen correctly as the bulwark of everything they despise — parliamentary democracy, dynamic capitalism, modern technology and robust anti-communism.

One cannot dismiss the feelings of these people as the result of specific policies of the Reagan administration. The root of the matter is the alienation of certain European intellectuals from the values and institutions of their own democratic society.

But young people, particularly if they have had the benefit of a university education, have a duty to know how totalitarianism works. They should know, for example, what has happened to the human spirit in the Baltic states, in Eastern Europe and in Afghanistan, as well as the fate of 17 million of their own countrymen in East Germany. And if the descriptions of Soviet life by a Solzhenitsyn do not shake their equality, they owe it to themselves to gain at least a surface familiarity with the report by Nikita Khrushchev at the 20th Communist Party Congress on the crimes committed by the Soviet regime against its own citizens.

It is only by studying history and reflecting on its lessons that young people can rationally determine whether it makes any sense to place the Soviet Union and the United



States on the same moral plane, as some have been doing. America is among the oldest modern democracies. The democratic system is by no means perfect, but it certainly goes further than other governmental systems in protecting the natural dignity of men and women and in enabling them to pursue their personal and public interests without fear of enslavement by a tyrant.

And while young people should be sensitive to the shortcomings of democratic capitalism and, more specifically, of the United States, they need also to recognize that democracy provides a built-in system for exposing

and correcting its own deficiencies. For more than 35 years the preservation of freedom and peace has largely depended on the vitality of the partnership between the German and the American peoples. As young people in both countries enrich their understanding of history — particularly of the causes and results that affect them today — I am convinced that they will discover a healthy world believing in and a future worth protecting, and that the system of anti-Americanism will fade away.

This was adapted for The New York Times from a recent speech in Munich.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Eurocurrency Ploy

Regarding the Dec. 10 "Economic Scene" column ("Fears of Investors, Credit Demands Among Reasons for High Real Rates") by Leonard Silk:

Interest rates remain high in the United States because businessmen have become used to them and because credit is still in demand at these rates. U.S. banks will not lower them until forced to by lessening demand due to prospects of a depressed economy (not now the case) or by competition from without.

Paradoxically, an answer to the problem lies in the table of Eurocurrency deposit rates placed below Mr. Silk's column, in which interest rates for Euro-Swiss francs (4+ percent) and Euro-Deutsche marks (6+ percent) are shown to be significantly lower than U.S. dollar interest rates (10+). Borrowing from foreign banks via Eurocurrency deposits is a way for Americans to get money at lower interest

rates — and enough of this approach will drive the dollar rates down.

There is an exchange risk, but exchange movements are to some extent predictable, and a properly designed loan agreement can make this risk acceptable in light of the low rate of interest realized. In our own business we began doing this more than two years ago and it works. If enough others did it, interest rates in the United States would come down.

W.O. YOUNG JR.
Young Engineering, Inc.
Spartanburg, South Carolina

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MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1984

Page 5

EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Hopes of a Short-Term Rally Rise, But Full-Year Forecast Is Cautious

LONDON — Hope is rising for a modest rally in the bond markets early this year, but few analysts are promising any joyrides for the full year.

The market enters 1984 much more skeptically than it did 1983. Last January and February, new Eurobond issues rushed onto the market on the strength of belief that interest rates would continue to plunge from their high-water mark of August 1982. A glut of Eurobonds ensued, and the rally quickly expired when the Federal Reserve refused to loosen its credit easily further. Worse, in late spring the Fed tightened up a notch, less anyone tremble over the imminent return of hyperinflation.

Thus, amidst the bond market's remarkably stable in the year's second half, the seasonal yield on the U.S. Treasury's long bond, for instance, has fluctuated between about 11.4 percent and 11.9 percent, finishing the year near the ceiling.

Short term, there are a few signs that interest rates might edge down. Worry that the U.S. economy will fall over is subsiding. Last week, the government reported that its index of leading indicators fell 0.4 percent in November, the first decline since August 1982.

This sign of moderating recovery came a week after the government had estimated fourth quarter economic growth at an inflation-adjusted 4.5 percent, well below the 6 to 7 percent feared by some pundits.

Another sign of hope, some analysts say, is the cash building up in the pockets of institutional investors, almost all of whom shunned the bond market in December.

Meanwhile, a recent source of anxiety disappeared last week when the U.S. Treasury came to the credit trough to take in \$15 billion in its final bond and note auction of the year. The trough was not nearly so empty as some leading alarmists had feared.

Election Is a Factor

For the full year, most forecasts range from the cautious to the bleak. Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers, has again warned that rates will rise sharply. Many other analysts see a continued flat trend. But next November's U.S. presidential election makes all predictions more than usually suspect.

Many analysts reason that the Fed will not sabotage President Ronald Reagan's campaign by pushing up rates next year and may even let them edge down. At the same time, however, the impending election seems almost certain to deepen the paralysis in Washington and prevent any progress on reducing the budget deficit. So the overhang of heavy U.S. government credit demand remains daunting. The election also should provide a few jolts to the market as polls or primary results go away.

In the circumstances, analysts are finding it hard to say whether 1984 will be the year of the equity, like 1983, or of the bond, like 1982.

Thomas Reilly, head of international bond placement and trading at Westdeutsche Landesbank, thinks equities will continue to outperform bonds, but by a smaller margin. He predicts that the yield on the U.S. long bond will shuttles at 11.5 to 12.5 percent. For 10-year West German

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

U.S. Banks Optimistic On Mexico Quick Subscription Expected for Loan

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Regional banks in the United States are optimistic about the chances of a speedy and complete subscription to a \$3.8-billion loan for Mexico, even though the terms are much less lucrative than in the last such package.

"I think banks will respond very quickly and positively. I know we will," Robert J. Higgins, an executive vice president at Fleet National Bank in Providence, Rhode Island, said Friday.

He said: "Most people expected rates to drop significantly; the term of the loan doesn't bother me, and the amount is a little less than I anticipated."

The terms were announced Thursday night, after more than two weeks of negotiations between Mexican officials and a 13-bank advisory group made up of money center banks from the United States, Europe, Japan and Canada.

The terms, sent out to Mexico's 550 commercial bank lenders, include much lower interest rates and bank fees, and a much longer payback period, than in a \$5-billion loan to Mexico last March.

The interest rate is 1 1/2 percentage points above the London interbank offered rate or 1 1/4 percentage points over the prime rate, a sharp drop from the earlier loan's charge of 2 1/2 percentage points over Libor or 2 1/4 percentage points above the prime. The current Libor rate is 9 1/4 percent and the current prime is 11 percent. The fees were cut in half, to 3/4 percent.

"This is almost like it came out of a script," said a regional banker.

SYNDICATED LOANS

who asked not to be identified. "From our point of view, I can look at the Mexican situation, go in to senior management with these terms and say 'go ahead.'"

If any conflict is to arise, it will be about the maturity, predicted Oakley W. Chaney, a senior vice president at Southeast First Bank in Miami. The maturity is 10 years, with 5 years' grace on the repayment of principal, compared with 6 years, and 3 years' grace, in the earlier loan.

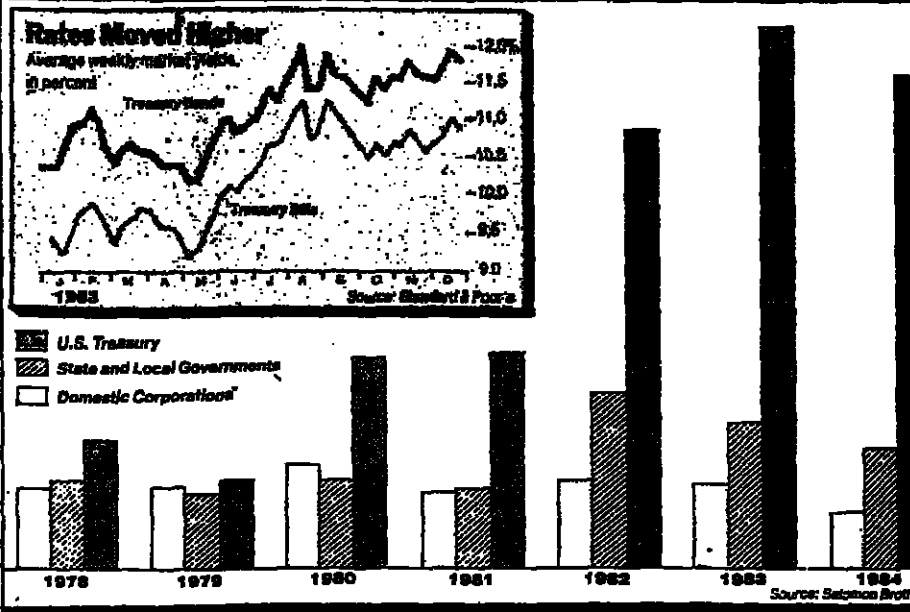
"I think people will be more concerned with the time and grace period than with the price," Mr. Chaney said.

The earlier terms were granted in recognition of Mexico's progress in accepting and sticking to a rigid austerity program. That progress, many bankers say, has cut the risk of lending to Mexico, which is saddled with \$86 billion of foreign debt.

Less directly, the terms seem to respond to congressional criticism that banks charged too much in refinancing debts of the developing countries.

The Treasury Outpaces Other Borrowers in U.S. Credit Markets

Source: Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Department of the Treasury



Rate Watchers Nagged by Prospect Of Surge in Credit Demand in 1984

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When 1983 began, long-term Treasury bond yields were around 10 1/2 percent and experts were expecting those rates to help blunt any substantial economic recovery from the 1981-82 recession. Instead, the recovery was stronger than expected, despite slightly higher short-term interest rates and an increase in long-term Treasury yields to nearly 12 percent.

That experience has made those who would predict the direction of the credit markets next year a bit skittish. While there is widespread agreement that the economy will continue to grow next year, there is no consensus on what rates will do. The experts agree mainly that the second year of an economic expansion normally brings an increase in business and consumer credit demand that puts upward pressure on interest rates.

"The surprise of 1983 was the strength of the economy," despite interest rates that were far higher than current inflation, said Alfred A. Wagner, director of the fixed-income division at Boston Co., an investment advisory firm.

But, Mr. Wagner cautioned, "The risk of 1984 is that continuation of the good pace of economic activity may put upward pressure on interest rates, at least until the economy slows down significantly."

Some analysts who expect the economy to slow in the next six months also predict a brief drop in rates before the upward pressure resumes. Others expect rates to rise irregularly throughout the year. And still

others say that interest rates will show little change during the year.

While economists readily acknowledge their inability to consistently predict interest rates accurately, there are developments in the credit markets that they are more confident about.

"Recovery in the economy will not be sufficient to reduce high federal deficits," said Ben E. Laden, chief economist at T. Rowe Price Associates, a Baltimore-based investment advisory firm. Like many other

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

analysts, he does not expect major tax increases or large cuts in spending before the 1984 presidential election.

"The deficit is a major problem, even though current inflation looks very good," said Ted Busbom, a bond-portfolio manager at Investors Diversified Services, Minneapolis, Minnesota. "The combination of a cyclical increase in inflation in the later part of 1984, combined with continued large deficits will be dominant factors in the bond market."

While the 1984 deficit will be large, the Treasury's closely watched financing needs, as usual, will not be distributed evenly throughout the year. Sales of bills, notes and bonds are expected to raise about \$55 billion in the first quarter, but only half that much in the April-June period, when the Treasury is flush with cash from collection of individual income taxes. Some analysts are therefore concluding that the drop in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Oil-Revenue Fall Worried Nigeria

May Have Been Coup Factor By Adding to Debt Problem

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lower oil revenues have compounded Nigeria's difficulties in keeping up with payments on \$14 billion of foreign debts and may have been a contributing factor in the seizure of power by the military Saturday, according to financial specialists.

For six months, the Nigerians had been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a \$2-billion line of credit to stabilize their shaky financial position.

Although negotiations were in an advanced stage, no agreement was reached. Monetary officials said one problem was Nigeria's unwillingness to devalue its currency.

The IMF, which is a 146-nation lending agency with headquarters in Washington, declined to comment on the situation. But officials familiar with its operations said Saturday it would wait until the new government decides whether it wants to resume negotiations.

The fund, which has played a pivotal role in the world debt crisis, lends to a host of poor countries, but only on condition that they take action to strengthen their economic performance.

President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, who won a second four-year term after elections last August, had only a fragile political consensus, according to specialists here.

They said his political base had been maintained by handing out economic largesse to various tribes.

If a country accepts the prescriptions of the IMF, the institution also helps to reschedule debts among commercial creditors. It has done this for Brazil and Mexico.

The fund requires that banks not only accept a new schedule of payments, but also put up new loans and reduce their interest rates.

Nigeria's debt of \$14 billion is mainly to British and U.S. banks. Because of its formerly substantial oil revenues, Nigeria was consid-

ered eligible for commercial bank credits.

It maintains commercial and financial links with Britain as a former colony. Its ties to the Americans are reinforced by its position as the second-largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, after Saudi Arabia.

Banking specialists in New York said it was unclear what would happen now with efforts to reschedule. Much will depend on the position taken by the new government.

If it decided to break off financial relations and default on loans, British and U.S. banks would have to write off the debt and see their earnings decline.

This comes at a time when bank earnings are already under some pressure because of financial difficulties in other foreign countries as well as bankruptcies in the United States.

On the other hand, a default would hurt Nigeria by destroying its credit rating and ruling out new credits for financing food and other imports.

Oil is the source of 90 percent of Nigeria's foreign exchange. According to U.S. analysts, oil revenues in 1983 were \$5 billion, against \$10.4 billion in 1980, when Nigeria produced an average of two million barrels a day.

Oil production, now down to a little more than one million barrels, has been hit both by the slack demand for oil and weakening price levels.

The global recession has been an important background factor, reducing demand not only for oil, but for Nigeria's other exports, such as cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber and tin.

The loss of oil revenue has affected Nigeria more than some of the other producers because of its large population, about 85 million people, compared with, say, 5 million in Saudi Arabia.

Weirton Employees Cleared to Buy Plant

United Press International

WEIRTON, West Virginia — A federal appeals court has cleared the way for Weirton Steel Co. employees to buy the company's mill and make the company the largest U.S. company wholly owned by its workers, Weirton Steel announced.

Carl L. Valdesi, Weirton's executive vice president, said the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, had notified the company that it had upheld a lower court ruling against three similar suits challenging the takeover.

Court employees said they were instructed by the judges not to release the decision to the media until Tuesday morning.

Mr. Valdesi's prepared statement did not disclose the vote denying the appeal or other details of the decision.

The judges in December heard oral arguments in the combined appeals, filed by several Weirton workers who charged that the employee-takeover plan unlawfully altered some early retirement and severance-pay rights.

U.S. District Judge Robert Maxwell in West Virginia earlier ruled that the changes were legal.

The plant's employees — members of an independent steelworkers union — had voted last year to amend their contract with Weirton and purchase the facility for \$66 million, through an employee-stock-ownership plan.

The Pittsburgh-based National Intergroup, formerly National Steel Corp., had threatened to close the plant because it was marginally profitable. The mill — once the state's largest single employer — has about 7,200 workers, down from its peak of 13,200.

As a result of the appeals court ruling, a spokesman for Weirton said that the closing of the purchase has been scheduled Jan. 10 at National Intergroup's office in Pittsburgh.

EFTA and EC Form Industrial Free-Trade Area

By Alister Doyle

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community and the European Free Trade Association Sunday began a free-trade area with 312 million people.

After a decade of gradual cuts in tariffs, the EC and EFTA are abolishing virtually all remaining duties on industrial goods traded between them.

The new zone, a larger market than the United States and Canada combined, includes all the main industrial countries of West Europe except Spain, which has applied to join the EC.

The EFTA groups Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

The EC is made up of Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Only Greece, Portugal and Finland will now apply industrial tariffs in the new 17-nation trading area, officials said.

The final duties being suppressed apply mostly to bilateral trade in paper, although Norway is also lifting duties on its textile and

clothing imports from the 10 nations.

The free-trade area, which comes into force under accords signed in 1972, excludes agricultural goods except for some processed foodstuffs.

While Iceland and Sweden abolished all duties for the community's industrial exports in 1979, Finland will abolish final tariffs in 1985.

Its free-trade accords with the community came into operation a year after those of other EFTA states.

Portugal, like Spain a candidate for EC membership, will retain tariffs on many imports from both EFTA and community states to protect its vulnerable industrial base, officials said.

Until 1985, duties will be retained for some industrial goods traded between EFTA and Greece, the community's most recent member, which joined in 1981.

Trade between the two groups totaled about \$105 billion in 1982, according to community figures.

1983 Stock Results

Results of 1983 consolidated trading of U.S. stocks will be published in Tuesday's editions as part of the quarterly report on world stock markets.

Financial markets in the United States, Britain, Asia, Australia and South Africa were to remain closed Monday.

Mesa Persists In Spinoff Plan

Reuters

NEW YORK — Despite its loss in a proxy fight with Gulf Oil Corp., Mesa Petroleum Co. has spelled out its proposal for spinning off Gulf's assets.

Mesa proposed that by next June 30 at least 50 percent of Gulf's proven U.S. oil and natural gas reserves and 5 percent of unproven reserves be given to holders in the form of a royalty trust.

Gulf holders would receive one share of the trust for each common share. Mesa said the trust would have a value of at least \$4.5 billion.

Eastern Airlines' Loans Continued

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Eastern Airlines has announced a continuance until Dec. 31, 1984, of its loan agreements, narrowly averting a default that would have allowed repossession of aircraft.

The airline reached the agreements Friday, a day before previous agreements expired.

Eastern said that, under the new agreement, terms have been established regarding certain financial tests, primarily those relating to debt-equity ratios, the amount of debt that Eastern is allowed to maintain compared with its level of stockholder equity and minimum

levels of net worth and stockholder equity.

Airline officials would not disclose the amount of debt, but the company carried \$1 billion debt at the start of 1983.

The agreement does not provide Eastern with new cash, Wayne Yeoman, senior vice president, said.

"Our cash position is adequate in the near term," he said. Eastern has previously drawn \$125 million from a \$400-million credit line provided by a 28-bank consortium led by Chase Manhattan.

Eastern's banks were persuaded to restructure the carrier's loans and leasing agreements after its

losses reached \$191 million in the first 11 months of 1983 and the airline was forced to negotiate a \$367-million financial bailout plan with its 37,000 employees.

On Dec. 8 the airline reached an agreement with its major unions in which they accepted wage cuts of \$292 million and productivity gains of \$75 million in return for a voice in management and stock in the company.

Eastern's machinists and non-contract employees have approved the concessions. The 3,900 pilots and 5,800 flight attendants have not yet ratified the plan, but their leaders have endorsed it and approval is expected this month.



Frank Borman

Frank Borman, Eastern's chairman, praised the unions Friday for their cooperation, saying it was essential in getting the loans extended. (AP, NYT)

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 29/30, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sw.	DK	Nor.
American	1.0000	0.6300	0.1667	0.7000	1.0000	0.1366	0.1366	0.1366
British	0.6300	1.0000	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	0.2146	0.2146	0.2146
French	0.1667	0.2500	1.0000	0.3333	1.0000	0.0750	0.0750	0.0750
German	0.7000	0.3333	0.3333	1.0000	1.0000	0.1463	0.1463	0.1463
Japanese	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094
Swedish	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	1.0000	0.8000	0.8000
Danish	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	0.8000	1.0000	0.8000
Norwegian	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	0.8000	0.8000	1.0000

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

U.S. Dollar Values

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sw.	DK	Nor.
American	1.0000	0.6300	0.1667	0.7000	1.0000	0.1366	0.1366	0.1366
British	0.6300	1.0000	0.2500	1.0000	1.0000	0.2146	0.2146	0.2146
French	0.1667	0.2500	1.0000	0.3333	1.0000	0.0750	0.0750	0.0750
German	0.7000	0.3333	0.3333	1.0000	1.0000	0.1463	0.1463	0.1463
Japanese	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094
Swedish	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	1.0000	0.8000	0.8000
Danish	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	0.8000	1.0000	0.8000
Norwegian	0.1366	0.0750	0.0750	0.1463	0.1463	0.8000	0.8000	1.0000

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

U.S. Dollar Values

U.S. Dollar Values

U.S. Dollar Values

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ADVERTISING

NEC CORPORATION (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 2nd January 1984 at Kias-Anstalt, N.Y., Switzerland 172, Amsterdam, Div. op. no. 22 (incorporated by "Affiliate") of the CDR's NEC Corporation will be payable with Dfls. 8.55 per CDR, rep. 200 shs. and with Dfls. \$1.65 per CDR, rep. 1,000 shs. (div. per sh. 30.9/1983; gross 5.75 p. sh.) after deduction of 1.5% Japanese tax = Yen 112.50 = Dfls. 7.40 per CDR, vert. 200 shs. Yen 502.50 = Dfls. 7.40 per CDR, vert. 1,000 shs. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 130. = Dfls. 1.98 per CDR, vert. 200 shs. Yen 750. = Dfls. 9.90 per CDR, vert. 1,000 shs. will be deducted. After 30-4-1984 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with rep. Dfls. 7.25. Dfls. 39.15 net per CDR, rep. 200 and 1,000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 20th December, 1983.

W.O. YOUNG JR.

Young Engineering, Inc.

Spartanburg, South Carolina

enters intended for publication

old be addressed "Letters to the

signature, name and full ad-

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

(Continued from page 1)

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Pr	Ca	Pr	Pr
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Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367</
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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

International Bond Prices - Week of Dec. 29

Provided by White-Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

(Continued from Page 6)

Country	Security	Am	Sec	Yld	Am	Sec	Yld
FRANCE	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100
GERMANY	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100

Country	Security	Am	Sec	Yld	Am	Sec	Yld
MEXICO	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100
NEW ZEALAND	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Country	Security	Am	Sec	Yld	Am	Sec	Yld
AUSTRALIA	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100
CANADA	1984-85	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1985-86	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1986-87	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1987-88	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1988-89	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1989-90	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1991-92	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1992-93	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 30, 1983

Option	Price	Call	Put	Option	Price	Call	Put
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100	SPX	100	100	100

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Dec. 30

Security	Am	Sec	Yld
ATT	100	100	100
IBM	100	100	100
GE	100	100	100
AMT	100	100	100
GOV	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100
SPX	100	100	100

Treasury Bills

Security	Am	Sec	Yld
1-3	100	100	100
1-6	100	100	100
1-9	100	100	100
1-12	100	100	100
1-15	100	100	100
1-18	100	100	100
1-21	100	100	100
1-24	100	100	100
1-27	100	100	100
1-30	100	100	100

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING

The undersigned announces that as from 2nd January 1984 at Kato-Antoniou N.V., Spitsdijk 172, Amsterdam, the company of the CDRs Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 2.69 net per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and Dfls. 26.90 net per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. (dir. per rep. 30.4.1984, gross Yen 25.5 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 23.50 = Dfls. 4.99 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. Yen 375. = Dfls. 4.90 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 300. = Dfls. 3.90 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. Yen 500. = Dfls. 4.60 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. will be deducted After 30-4-1984 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with rep. 2.52 = Yen 25.20 net per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and 1,000 shs. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 20th December, 1983.

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING

The undersigned announces that as from 2nd January, 1984 at Kato-Antoniou N.V., Spitsdijk 172, Amsterdam, the company of the CDRs Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 16.77 net per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and Dfls. 167.77 net per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. (dir. per rep. 30.4.1984, gross Yen 16.77 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 14.26 = Dfls. 2.97 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. Yen 450. = Dfls. 5.94 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 360. = Dfls. 3.90 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. Yen 600. = Dfls. 7.90 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs. will be deducted After 30-4-1984 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with rep. Dfls. 15.78, Dfls. 31.50 net per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and 1,000 shs. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 20th December, 1983.

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For the Week Ending Dec. 30, 1983

Color	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	0%
Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Black	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
White	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Blue	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Purple	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Brown	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Grey	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Pink	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Orange	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Red	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Yellow	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
Light Green	100	75	50	25	10	5	2	1	0	0	0
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هنا من الاصل

China Seems to Fulfill 5-Year Plan In 3 Years, but Problems Remain

New York Times Service

controlling excessive capital construction, which has siphoned funds away from projects considered essential to China's modernization drive.

The tendency to build new facilities rather than overhaul or make do with existing ones, which shows

Mr. Song implied that the imbalance persisted when he said that continuing to carry out the readjustment policy was one of the main economic tasks of 1984. Some Western diplomats here

"Now they're saying that it's all right to shoot the moon," an economic analyst remarked. "It's not what they were saying a few months ago."

Beijing is also having problems

Mr. Song also reported that the 1983 grain harvest is expected to exceed 370 million metric tons, a

By Thomas C. Hayes

But those who accused Mr. Reagan

gan of creating and accommodating swollen budget deficits, such as Andrew F. Brimmer and Gardner Ackley, acknowledged that the probability of a healthy economy this year makes Mr. Reagan likely to defeat his Democratic rival next November.

For Mr. Friedman, however, Mr. Reagan is being tripped up by recent policies of the Federal Reserve Board. He said Mr. Reagan had performed ably in past years.

performed ably in cutting taxes, thwarting the growth in social programs and reducing inflation, but that reappointing Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve last summer has proved to be a costly error.

(Continued from Page 5)

gan will be re-elected and get serious about shrinking the deficit. "It's just a matter of timing when you put more weighting on bonds," Mr. Havine says.

The only stir came with an offer by British Columbia Telephone Co. of 60 million Canadian dollars of 15-year bonds. The issue gives the firm the option to halve out

Demand for the issue, managed by Orion Royal Bank and Pitfield Mackay Ross, proved reasonably strong, and the bonds were quoted Friday at 98.5 bid, for a yield of 12.67 percent.

(Continued from Page 5)

\$1.6 billion in the week that ended Dec. 21, well above market estimates. But market response was mild in pre-holiday trading. Prices dropped only slightly on longer-

The government's bellwether 20-year bond dropped by about a third

Japanese Pu

25 billion of outstanding bonds. By Jan. 1, it will be the most for-

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Kenji Ya-
maguchi and Toshihiro Ya-

Waguchi and Yoshinori Takakawa, representatives to the World Bank from Tokyo, have laid out the line at recent meetings of the bank's board of directors.

the bank's board: Either Japan moves up from No. 4 to No. 2 in voting strength in the 144-nation institution, or it cuts back its aid to the poorest countries.

Money is a major factor in the battle for international standing, as is in the everyday life of individuals, and Washington, as the host city for several international insti-

...for several international institutions, occasionally gets a peek at the way nations jostle for status. Sometimes the maneuvering involves a straight power play that

In pressing Tokyo's new asser-

...ness within the World Bank
...cking order, Mr. Yamaguchi
...nd Mr. Yamakawa have held out a
...rrot as well as a stick. Japan's aid

the poorest countries will rise substantially, they promise, if Tokyo gets what it wants, a voice in the bank's policies second only to

"Our relative position in the world economy is not reflected in our shareholding in the World

ank," Mr. Yamaguchi said. "It
ould be reflected in a proper
ay."

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LANGUAGE

The Pick of the Pogues

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a recent piece drawn from the dinner-table talk at the home of John and Annie Glenn, I reported that the senator had used the word *pogue* to describe "a rascally politician." Lexicographic irregulars were invited to suggest derivations.

"The last time I heard the word *pogue*," writes James Stevenson of The New Yorker, "was in the summer of 1951 at Parris Island, South Carolina, where, as part of the term *pogue-bait*, it was frequently shouted or shouted by my platoon's drill instructor. He and other Marine Corps regulars used it to refer contemptuously to candy, chewing gum, soda pop, ice cream and similar treats favored by civilians."

If *pogue-bait* was candy, then logic suggests that a *pogue* or *pogey* was someone attracted by the bait. "A *pogey-bait*, marine or *pogey*," writes Marine Corps Captain J.F. Collins, stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, "is someone who does not share in the love of the grunts — clerical or supply personnel, for example."

In the 1978 Vietnam novel "Fields of Fire," by James Webb, the glossary says: "Pogey: a marine assigned to rear-area duties."

"No matter how close to the front lines you were," writes a former infantry officer, James Kirk of Rocky River, Ohio, "unless you were the point man, who considered you a *pogue*. As a platoon commander, I considered the company commander and his headquarters personnel to be *pogues* and was in turn considered a *pogue* by my squad leaders who, in turn, were considered *pogues* by their subordinates."

Although the term probably has a homosexual origin, that meaning seems to be fading. A former naval person who was at the Glenn dinner party that night recalls that "pogey," *pogey*, or even *pogey-bait* was universally used to describe candy, as in Hershey bars or Mars bars or Milky Ways. The candy was the bait, and *pogey* (spelled however) referred to young persons of the opposite sex, whose resistance presumably could be worn down by offers of candy."

Jeremiah O'Leary, a reporter for The Washington Times — and, like Glenn, a former marine — offers

this analysis: "In the strictest sense, the word refers to pederasty and seems to derive from the era of the China Marines stationed in Shanghai in the years before World War II. But *pogue* — I'll use your spelling because I doubt if anyone really knows how to spell a word that is almost never written — can be either a deadly insult or a term of amiable affection, depending entirely on who uses the word, the tone of voice and to whom it is being applied."

"A marine might say, 'Jones is a good old *pogue*,' of someone held in very high regard. A more subtle meaning might be *fuddy-duddy*, which is how I deduced Glenn was referring to the old *pogue* he used to know in Ohio. In short, the word has a reverse meaning from the original simply because it was so commonplace an expression."

"For etymologic derivation, if I cared enough," concludes O'Leary, "I'd look in a Cantonese or Mandarin dictionary, because the origin is clearly of Chinese roots."

That etymology does not come readily to hand, but many Irish Lex Irrege have pointed out that *pogue* is a Gaelic word for kiss.

"There is an Irish play called 'Arrah-na-Pogue,'" writes T.J. Moorehead of Norwich, New York, "by Dion Boucicault, set in County Wicklow in 1798. The heroine is known as Arrah-na-Pogue (Arrah of the Kiss) because of the ingenious way by which she smuggled escape plans to a rebel held in Wicklow jail. That is a charming story, far better than the scatological Gaelic rhyming epithet put forward by other correspondents, and contains the overtones of political chicanery alluded to by Glenn."

Before leaving the etymology of *pogue*, let us admit to the possibility of being totally off base. James Anderson of the VFW Magazine tossed in this disconcerting afterthought: "I think it should be noted that the *pogy* is a common fish on the Atlantic seaboard and dictionary references link it with menhaden. No doubt *pogy-bait*, hence *pogue*, arose from the worthlessness of the fish except as a source of oil or fertilizer. Combine this with the large number of Marine Corps bases on either coast and you have its probable origin."

New York Times Service

Terry Gilliam: Graduate Pythonhood

By Barr Mills

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Terry Gilliam, a film set like a 10-year-old with a lifetime supply of Lego bricks, directing "Brazil" now in London. Gilliam's bounds around the playground — er, sound stage — with a fifth-grader's unquenchable energy and transient enthusiasms.

To survey the set of his strange political fantasy — "part George Orwell, part Walter Mitty, and at the moment Orwell is in the lead" — Gilliam leaps onto the camera platform and climbs 10 feet up, hand over hand.

From under his boyish bangs he surveys the world of "Brazil" on the floor below. It's not what you'd expect from the title. Gilliam's "Brazil" is gray, completely gray. In the film, the world is ruled by the Ministry of Information Retrieval. Today's set is the marbled, high-ceilinged lobby of the ministry's headquarters. It looks remarkably like the entrance to BBC Radio's fortress in the Strand, Broadcasting House.

Below, a gang of terrorists rehearses an assault on the ministry. Their leader is Robert De Niro. But as they are all wearing cartoon character masks, the American actor needn't actually be present, and he isn't. De Niro's part is a cameo, and he will play his unmasked scenes in the film. The star of "Brazil" is Jonathan Pryce, playing a clerk in the ministry. Co-starring are Michael Palin, Katherine Helmond, Ian Holm and Kim Greist.

Gilliam says with a giggle, "We have to get rid of this set today, so I have two and a half hours to do this entire battle sequence. I don't have a clue what I'm doing. The scene is totally unplanned. I'm just taking it. Luckily, this isn't a proper action film — I just have to give the impression of action."

Asked to tell something about the film, which is scheduled for release next Christmas, Gilliam says, "I generally describe 'Brazil' as a futuristic view of a pre-World War II world. That description bores everyone stiff, so they leave me alone. It's a very existentialist film. That's a word that turns a lot of people off."

"So what's it about? It's about a dreamer who tries to escape



Director Gilliam's "Brazil": "An escape from reality."

from reality. If one were doing a trilogy, and one should always talk about doing a trilogy — this would be the second film. Pryce's character is really the boy in 'The Time Bandits' 20 years on. De Niro is really the same heroic character that Sean Connery played in 'The Time Bandits'."

Like "The Time Bandits," which Gilliam wrote and directed, "Brazil" has no firm setting in time or place. Gilliam says obscurely, "The setting is Christ-mas, sometime in the 20th century. I'm mixing the century up, taking bits from the '80s, the '60s, the '30s, and jumbling it all up as it suits me."

He is reluctant to talk about the film's title. "Brazil" seems to bear as much relation to the film's content as "Monty Python's Flying Circus" did to the free-wheeling group for which Gilliam provided animations.

It seems there was a popular song in the Thirties called "Brazil," with lyrics of the type that rhyme "moon" and "June." For Gilliam, the song suggests the re-

manence that dreamers in the cold, cruel world of "Brazil" long for. Gilliam has been talking about "Brazil" since before he made "The Time Bandits."

"I couldn't get the studios to give me any money. But the success of 'Time Bandits' changed their views. They're simple people. They understand the needs of a real artist. You only have to make \$40 million with a film for them to appreciate the value of what you want to do next."

The producer of "Brazil" is Arnon Milchan, whose previous work includes De Niro's two most recent films, "The King of Comedy" and the forthcoming "Once Upon a Time in America." Pryce, the young British actor who last year played the villain in "Something Wicked This Way Comes," was always part of the on-off "Brazil" project.

Pryce says, "Terry and I met when he and Michael Palin sat behind me at a screening of Bertolucci's '1900,' and I'd been on the box the night before in a half-hour comedy. He said he liked my

work. Then when he wrote the original 'Brazil' script, he had me in mind to play the part."

"Brazil" gives me a chance to do physical comedy, which I've done on stage but never before on film. This film will be like Gilliam's 'Monty Python' cartoons, which in turn are exactly like him — the tangible shape of his dreams."

Gilliam, who never seems to shed his sunny disposition, nevertheless has some strange dreams. His "Monty Python" cartoons are full of hilarious violence, such as the baby in a pram who gobbles up all the nice old ladies who bend down to chuck him.

Like the other members of the Monty Python troupe, Gilliam has worked hard to develop his childish side. "My taste runs to grotesque scatological," he says. "I like things to be a bit crude. I revel in the way things are, not the way they ought to be. My mind works the way a kid's mind works, and that's not a pretty sight."

Gilliam came to Pythonhood by a strange route. He was born in Minneapolis and grew up and went to college in Los Angeles. He pursued an English girlfriend to London in 1967. Amid the final oscillations of Swinging London, he hooked onto the British Broadcasting Corp. through an acquaintance, John Cleese.

Unlike many Americans who went home because they found England flat in the '70s after the fizz of the '60s, Gilliam is a permanent expatriate. "My work is in fact a reaction against my upbringing in California — the obsession everyone has with technology and neatness." The offices of Gilliam's company, The British Film Industry Ltd., above the tangle of streets of Covent Garden, have a cozy, very English look.

"Brazil" is a comedy, but Gilliam warns, "It will be more dangerous than 'Time Bandits' — more like rollicking bad times. The character Pryce plays finds that he can't escape reality."

"Maybe this is the film that demanded to be made but shouldn't have. It will either work very well or fail miserably. As you can see, I'm just stumbling around, just as I did making 'The Time Bandits.' I'm almost getting to like this way of working."

SCRANTON POSTCARD

Steamtown Hits the Rails

By Bob Dvorchak

The Associated Press

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania — All of the sidetracks, derailings and uncouplings have apparently been overcome. Steamtown U.S.A., billed as the world's largest operating rail museum, is moving from Vermont to Pennsylvania.

"I really don't see any hitch. We have a signed contract. There's no doubt they're going through with it," said Scranton's mayor, James McNulty, who headed efforts to bring the 100-piece collection of steam locomotives and rail cars here.

The 285-mile move is seen as mutually beneficial for this depressed coal-mining city, with its rich railroad heritage, and the tourist attraction, which is seeking a wider audience.

"We haven't really pulled into the station yet, but we're way down the track," McNulty said. "We're like the little engine that could. I think I can, I think I can, I did."

The first steam engines are scheduled to fire up their boilers for arrival here this month or February from Bellows Falls, Vermont, a village of about 5,000 where the museum was set up in 1966.

The first excursion on a 13-mile section of track through the Pocono Mountains between Scranton and Moscow, Pennsylvania, is planned for June or July. But the entire collection won't be in place until 1985.

The courtship began 20 months ago after Steamtown officials expressed dissatisfaction with their location. In 1981, the museum attracted only 17,000 visitors, and advertising was restricted because Vermont law prohibits billboards on interstate highways.

In addition, there are no indoor facilities in Bellows Falls to protect the collection, which includes the 600-ton Union Pacific "Big Boy," the largest steam locomotive ever built, from bitter New England winters.

Last March, Steamtown directors voted to leave Bellows Falls and entertained offers from several cities. They signed a contract with Scranton on May 13, and Steamtown held its farewell to Vermont in October with a special two-day excursion.

Scranton, a city of 88,000 that had declined as an iron and coal center, is banking on Steamtown for the revitalization of its downtown area.

"It's a marriage between a community that had a great location but no attraction, and a great attraction that had no location," said McNulty, adding that 20 million people live within a 100-mile radius of Scranton, which is served by three interstate highways.

"When coal died a big piece of us died. We never had an identity after that. Our past is now our future. Everything old is new again, especially the people."

City officials expect to attract between 200,000 to 400,000 visitors a year, bringing in an extra \$4 million a year in tourist spending.

As part of the deal, Scranton pledged to raise \$2 million over the next three years to finance the move. The city is also negotiating with Conrail to buy a 33-acre railway that will become Steamtown's permanent home.

For the first year, Steamtown will operate from the lobby of the Hilton at Lackawanna Station, a 75-year-old stone and marble structure being refurbished into a 150-room luxury hotel.

The station was built on a bed of anthracite coal in the days of opulence, but has been decaying since 1970, when the last of six railroad companies ceased operations.

Meanwhile, Vermont residents who made a "Save Steamtown" pitch in October convinced museum officials to leave behind a steam engine and cars to be used for local excursion trips.

"Philosophically, both sides may have won," said Elbert Moulton, executive director of the Brattleboro, Vermont, Development Credit Corp., who fought to keep the museum.

"Steamtown wanted assurance for the preservation of the collection. We really didn't have the resources to do it. At least we will have a train. We want to keep the memory of steam locomotives going. What was good for Steamtown was important, whether it's in Vermont or wherever, as long as people remember."

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